Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29, 1855. No. 80.

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTES BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

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RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, *Executive Committee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in adavnce*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judges to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	30,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soire s will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 58—

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it, to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations in all respects good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50
For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.	

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all re spects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Coutentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the

E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.

G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—98—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.

Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAPE FEAR & Deep River Navigation Company will receive sealed Proposals at the Fayetteville Post Office, until the 26th inst., for the construction of a Lock and Dam at Cross Creek; also, for the Repairs of the Locks and Dams at Jones's, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Buck Horn.

Persons wishing to bid for any part or for the whole of the above work, will be furnished with plans and specifications, by applying to E. A. Douglass, Chief Engineer, or in his absence to D. G. McDuffie, Resident Engineer at Cross Creek.

ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres't.

July 17, 1855. 69—3t.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saving that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McCounel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5¼ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President*.
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to got breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't*.

Raleigh, April 23, 1855. 43—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, Wm. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents, Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them MR. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WINSTON.

At a meeting composed of a large portion of the most respectable citizens of Forsythe County, convened at the Court House in Winston, on the 18th of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late riots in the town of Salem;

The meeting was organized by appointing Allen Flynt, Esq., to the Chair, and C. H. Hauser and W. L. Swaim, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. A. J. Stafford, Joseph Masten, Esq., was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which Maj. Masten did in a brief and spirited manner—stating that the chief object of the meeting was to express the indignation of the people of Winston and Forsythe County for the late riots in Salem—that it is understood the said riots were brought about for the following causes, to-wit: Some months ago Dr. J. F. Riddick, of Stokes county, joined the order commonly called Know Nothings—having become dissatisfied with the actions and doings of said party, Dr. R., by a card published in the newspapers withdrew of his own free will; and declared his intention to act with the Democratic party as he had heretofore done—for this, he was condemned and slandered by the K. N's. Shortly after the election, the Doctor visited Salem on business, and stoped for the night at Zevely's Hotel.—About twilight the Hotel was assailed by a mob assembled in front of Dr. R's room, composed as it is said of the people of Salem, of all ages, sizes, and colors; ranging from fifty to a hundred, who used loud threats and much boisterous and abusive language, (such terms as traitor, perjurer, Benedict Arnold the second, &c., &c.,) while a spy was sent into Dr. R's room to witness the effect it might have on him. But not being satisfied with their *diabolical* conduct on the preceding evening; they watched his movements, the next morning, and after he left the Hotel, the mob again assembled near the Bank, and by beating on tin buckets, ringing of bells, and by shouting and bellowing attempted to frighten his horse; at the same time using much abusive and threatening language, while the Dr. passed quietly in his carriage on the public highway; which riotous conduct was continued until Dr. R. was quite out of sight, and no effort was at any time made by any of the citizens of Salem to put a stop to, or suppress said riots.

Whereupon, Major Masten offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the citizens of Forsythe, have learned with surprise and regret that an orderly citizen of a neighboring County, was on the 6th and 7th days of August inst., grossly assailed and assaulted by a lawless K. N. mob in the adjoining town of Salem; and whereas, we learn that an attempt has been made to cast the odium of that dastardly conduct on the people of Winston and Liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion no responsible man of either Winston, Liberty, or surrounding country was engaged in the said K. N. riots.

Resolved, That our indignation is hereby declared against all rioters, their advisers, aiders, or abettors, and especially those who disgraced themselves at the times and places above mentioned.

Resolved, That the public in general—traders, parents, and guardians, in particular—should be on the alert in their intercourse with any place where mob law is encouraged and allowed with impunity.

Upon motion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

In response to calls made upon them, the meeting was addressed by Col. A. J. Stafford, John Masten, Esq., and J. W. Allspaugh, who in a brief but forcible manner expressed their views in reference to the course pursued by the citizens of Salem in the aforesaid riots, and in approbation of the meeting, and earnestly and sincerely warned the people against the dangerous mobocratic tendency of this new order, to-wit, the Know Nothings.

On motion of Jos. Masten the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Standard and the Republican Banner, (Salisbury) and that all other papers opposed to mob law be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

ALLEN FLYNT, *Chm'n.*

C. H. HAUSER, W. L. SWAIM, *Secretaries.*

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Believing that you have long since abandoned the idea of perusing the Milton Chronicle, and being too high-minded to condescend to reply to such superficial stuff as is generally printed by its editor; and fearing that a very boreing piece contained therein, under the head of "Very magnanimous young gents," might go unnoticed, I will make a short reply, by giving you a true statement of what happened at Pinnix's store, on the 1st day of August last; not that I wish to undertake to set right all the tales that the Chronicle fabricates; (for I defy any man to do that, or even get within reach of it with a ten foot pole,) but that I may let the truth prevail.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

At the time alluded to, a large collection of people were assembled for the purpose of sharing in the engagements of a festival. About half past 12 o'clock the festival signal was given, and after a short lapse of time all were seen leaving the table and repairing to a stand which had been arranged for the orators, Graves, Williams, and Montgomery. A short while before the signal was given, however, Mr. A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, made his appearance, and seemed to be like a fish out of water; but to his comfort, a few sad looking gents belonging to the "dark lantern order," assembled around him. A short time before Mr. Stedman arrived, Messrs. Graves, Williams and Montgomery had, among themselves, arranged the order in which they intended to speak; which was, that each one should occupy 1½ hours. But having ascertained that S. was on the ground, they concluded that they would extend their generosity and let him share equal time with themselves; which was done, no doubt, in order that the crowd might be interested by letting the young gent know that he had been shipwrecked and floated to the wrong shore when he came to old Caswell to attack orators. According to previous arrangements, Mr. Montgomery spoke in a very mild, yet forcible manner. That "fire" in Stedman, which the Chronicle spoke of, was so inflamed that he asked Mr. Williams to let him occupy his time then, and not at the end as was first agreed to. Mr. Williams, knowing that but little or no damage could be done by Chatham, readily granted him that privilege.

Well, after he had spouted forth what few selected ideas he had collected, Mr. Williams arose, and those who know him can imagine how the eloquence and argument poured forth, and also how dismayed Stedman looked. His speech was hardly tangible, even by a distinguished orator, much less little Jack. Chatham had the audacity to offer a reply to him; but as the hour was already growing late, Mr. Graves felt it nothing more than justice to himself to see that he should not be routed out; and before he, (Mr. G.) had finished his remarks it was so late that several who lived at a distance were compelled to leave for home, and some others, too, for having such a downcast look because Mr. Graves had "Sam" by the collar and giving him fits. In a word, I never saw a man so completely outgeneraled in discussion in my life. I guess Steadman is tired of the "man who came all the way from Yanceyville to let off gas." Thus ended the complimentary Kerr dinner. Mr. C. N. B. E. (and the balance of the initials, I have forgotten what they are,) makes a great *stretcheye* at the idea of seeing Messrs. Graves, Williams and Montgomery come "all the way from Yanceyville to let off gas." Will Charley be so kind as to tell us how far it is from Pittsboro' to Pinnix's store? The "inexperience or sagacity of the clients" of little Jack were somewhat different in his case from other lawyers; for, indeed, he had been so *lucky* in attending to his many cases that he seemed to be entirely out of "gas" or any thing else. Aspiring politicians!! We would like to know what actuated Mr. Stedman to leave the Democratic ranks—join the K. N.'s, and mount the stump for E. G. Reade? Did he know that Chatham county was going to give a K. N. ticket?—Caesar watch the gladiators to-day. "In shooting at your adversaries, (Mr. G., W., and M.,) the arrow accidentally falls over the roof and pierces your own brother." The Chronicle says, that Stedman was to reply to each one of them as they finished; but we have good evidence of its fallacy; one is that Messrs. Graves, Williams and Montgomery deny any such arrangements; and I am sure we should believe it, for it was "established in the mouth of two or three witnesses," whereas only one disputes it, or at least have any right to dispute it. And the other is, that no set of men except knaves would, after permitting Stedman to have a fair showing with each, occupy as much time as all of them together, when they had been invited to address the people on the above mentioned occasion, and he had not. "Courtesy" was extended to him far beyond the expectation or desire of the crowd. As regards five members being initiated that day, we have no evidence of that deception only as far as one person is concerned. We have no voucher for that, but rumor says that one did join that day in the "old blacksmith's shop," and next day voted for S. P. Hill for Congress, and the day following went "all the way to Yanceyville to withdraw!" and said, if he had no horse of his own to ride, he would walk all the way but what he would extricate himself from that quagmire. These are Charley's five! If Mr. Montgomery was "skinned, roasted, and peppered," it must have been done while they were taking this "unterrified one through," in the old blacksmith's shop; for no person saw or heard of it publicly.

Yours respectfully,

FIDO.

For the Standard.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLENEN: The Register of Monday the 15th instant, quotes a paragraph from a kindred sheet, the Baltimore Patriot, relative to certain Counties which voted for Wise. The Register, which is never remarkable for knowledge in its original articles, jumps at the above mentioned paragraph, and prints it in large letters. It gives the number of white adults who cannot read or write in the Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Page. A little examination will show, as it would have shown the editor of the Register, that the facts are not astounding. The population of Rockingham is 17,496. The number of persons over 20 years of age who are unable to read or write, is 2,580, about one in seven. The population of Shenandoah is 12,565—illiterate only 279, or about *one in forty-five*. The population of Page is 6,332—illiterate 223, or nearly one in seven. The total population of the three Counties is 36,393—the number of illiterate, 3,852.

In looking over the statistics of Virginia, I find that those Counties will compare favorably in this respect with the vast majority of the other Counties in Virginia and are far superior to some. It would be worth while to take a few of those Counties which gave the largest vote for Flournoy and examine the state of education amongst them. At any rate it will not do to talk about a matter which an examination of the census report will show to be more delicate, particularly at the South, than is generally supposed. The above three Counties give a fair average of the state of education in Virginia, which has nevertheless one of the largest School funds in the Union. But it has been remarked of Virginia that "it would require perhaps ten times the number of persons in Virginia as in Massachusetts, (census rep. p. 149.) The late Professor Tucker says, "the social intercourse of the South compensates to some extent for its want of schools. The people are taught to think and to converse, in the reunions which are so frequent on the occasions of interchanging opinion and of diffusing intelligence." The Register had better inform itself better upon that and a variety of *other* subjects upon which it is lamentably ignorant.

While speaking of the Register I would like to enquire of that paper where it got that "*extract*" from a letter purporting to be written by the Pope to Archbishop Hughes? No authority was given for it by the *Register*; and other papers, which copied it with avidity, give no other authority than the Raleigh Register. It is an *infamous fabrication* wherever it comes from; and if the Register will own no authority, it must be considered its invention and he will have to stand up and receive its brand.

A private letter from Pope Pius to Archbishop Hughes, I think, would be published in a *Catholic* paper; but that a letter containing *such* an extract (even supposing the Pope did write such stuff) would be published by Archbishop Hughes for his enemies to circulate, is preposterous! Does any sensible man believe that such a letter was ever written?—Let us have your AUTHORITY, Mr. Gales, *if you have any*, and *if not*, I know no epithet low enough to fix upon you!

These are the arms Know-Nothingism fights with.

CENSOR.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: A week or two since I saw and read a communication in the Raleigh Register, giving an account of a discussion on Know Nothingism in the town of Haywood, on Friday, the 28th July last, between the redoubtable A. J. Stedman, Esq., and my humble self. Now, Messrs. Editors, I will not pretend to say to you that that was not a truthful account of the discussion; but I will say it did not give it all. I had intended taking no part in the excitement upon the subject of Know Nothingism pending the last election, but being at Haywood on that day some of my friends urged me to reply to Mr. Stedman. I did the best I could, under the circumstances. There was one feature in the discussion overlooked by the Register's correspondent—that was the uncalled for attack made by the young and eloquent speaker, Mr. Stedman, upon those *true, tried*, and able public servants, Governor Reid and the Hon. Asa Biggs. Why, sirs, to my astonishment and regret, he denounced them in the most bitter terms—he went so far as to say it was a stigma and a disgrace to North Carolina to have two such Senators—said it was true "they had sense enough to vote, that was about all." He lauded Messrs. Badger, Miller and Ruffin (the last named, I guess, with a bad grace.) Now, sirs, what astonished and grieved me, was that I had heard my young friend express himself so differently about the election of the same gentlemen to the U. S. Senate. Is it possible that it is absolutely essential for Know Nothingism that *honest, true, and tried* public servants are to be denounced by stump speakers and political demagogues? If that be so, then I know I can never join them, no never. Is it possible that a thirstd for office can influence honest, talented, clever men, to unite themselves to this new party, particularly Democrats, for Know Nothingism and Whiggery are the same, in my humble judgment? I did sincerely desire the election of Hon. John Kerr, but the Democrats could not be influenced to vote for him in a body. Many Democrats in this county would not vote at all, and the gallant Kerr has been sacrificed by his political friends. I do hope he may yet have his reward.

I understood last week that there was a communication in the Tri-Weekly Star of the 11th inst, signed "Fool-Smasher," a Know Nothing gentleman, I suppose, who has been going around killing fools, since the election. I also understand he has nominated as the Fool or anti-Know Nothing ticket in this county for the next Legislature, Gen. Cotten, Daniel Hackney, Turner Bynum, and myself. All I have to say is that a *fool* sometimes might be smashed by a *fool*, and although I have no desire to run for any office, yet if our friends desire it, and the other gentlemen named are willing to try it, we will give "Fool-Smasher" and any of his Know Nothing friends a trial next summer. What say you, Mr. "Foot-Smasher?" And I will say more, I am willing to meet my young friend and champion of K-Nothingism, A. J. Stedman, Esq., on any named day or days, at any place or places, in this county, between this and the next election, and will try our political *strength* for and against Know Nothingism. I have an abiding confidence in the honesty and good judgment of the people, and believe Know Nothingism will be *scattered* to the winds before the next election. What little talent I possess shall be exerted (if my life is spared) in maintaining and supporting the principles of the time-honored Democratic party, for I verily believe the salvation of our happy country now depends upon the success of the Democratic party. We will gird on the armour and do our best in old Chatham, and I have no fear for the result next summer. I should like to see the "Tri-Weekly *Galaxy* of the 11th inst." Can you send it to me?

Yours truly,

ROBT. B. RIVES.

Pleasant Retreat, August 22.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: In a communication in the Greensboro' Patriot of 17th inst., signed Veritas, the writer has given vent to his demagoguism, hypocrisy, and wilful lying propensity, by pretending to give an account of things political in this county—says that he would not write before the election for fear it might be said "that my feelings were warped by party predilections," and "that if defeated it was the legitimate offspring of disappointment and blasted expectations," and then after saying something about the masses being honest, and such like slang, goes on to say, "But we have here the accomplished demagogue who slips and slides about, now and then falling on some poor, unsuspecting, ignorant man, in whose ear he pours his oily lies, poisons up his mind, gives false conceptions upon important subjects, the result of which is, he goes to the polls and votes against his interest." Precious hypocrite! then goes on and affects to be horror-stricken—talks about "men holding honorable positions," "their private interest," "means used to defeat the American ticket," and such ridiculous stuff. In a word, sirs, he wallows in the vilest and filthiest ribaldry that ever a human hog indulged in. There is an old saying that "the greatest thief is sure to cry stop thief first;" so it is oftentimes the case with men who are sunk so low in such infamous conduct as political trickery, lying and hypocrisy, they think to screen themselves by accusing others of the same things of which they are guilty. The idea that a regular cut and dried Know Nothing, the author of the Order being the father of lies, should have the effrontery to even insinuate that any one else lied, or slipped and slided about, is absurd—a being "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils," who lives in the same atmosphere with skunks, owls, and night-hawks—and to go prowling about when honest men should be in their beds, and sneak, hide, creep and skulk from place to place, to talk about others "intriguing for the purpose of getting a few votes," is perfectly ridiculous—who appeals to the religious prejudices of honest, plain people, using all the false statements published in Northern papers in relation to foreigners to induce persons to join the Clubs, with a view to influencing their votes for his candidate, is with him no *demagoguism*. That there are some men belonging to the Order who are honest and well-meaning no one will pretend to deny; no doubt they will eventually come out from among them, but as for Veritas I am afraid that he is past redemption; bad company, it is to be feared, will bring him to ruin. Some of his associates I do not suppose have told a dozen truths in as many years, unless they have blundered accidentally upon some. Lying is a regular business with them, many being professing Christians, truly pious persons might well exclaim "deliver me from such!" They have "stolen the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in." He says something about men here assisting some who belong to their Dark-Lantern Order to write and publish falsehoods against the concern, by which they are clearly ruined in reputation. Wonder if he does think the accusers of such men have any character to lose? He had better advise them to acquire a good name for themselves before they attempt to injure others. The next thing the writer attacks a worthy Old Side Baptist preacher, calls him "one of God's pretended Ministers made subservient to the will of a few demagogues and tricksters"—because the preacher thought proper to warn the members of his Church against the wickedness of their oaths, as vain and rash swearing, and against the practices of many members of the Order. This is not the first time that Know Nothings have evinced their hostility to this denomination of Christians, who have been long famed for their patriotism, primitive purity, aversion to all secret societies, against the isms of fungus growth, and as being in favor of civil and religious freedom.

I am of opinion that instead of assailing Ministers of the Gospel it would be well for Veritas to endeavor to *possess* religion before he makes another *profession*. He has certainly made false statements in relation to the Baptist preacher. Why does he not come out over his own proper signature, or speak his sentiments in public in this County about public men and Ministers? No, he dare not do it. Know Nothing like and true, he aims a *secret stab* by writing over a fictitious name. He cannot prove what he has charged, and he ought to be held up and exposed, as many of his confederates have been, as a person unfit to associate with honorable men.

Stokes Co., Aug. 23. CANDOR.

For the Standard.

THE TRIUMPH OF CLINGMAN—ALL HAIL! GLORIOUS EIGHTH!

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me to say a word to you after having felt so well over the great triumph in the glorious Eighth District. I will not attempt to convey to you an idea of my feelings over the result, for it would be in vain that I would do so. Language fails to express the emotions which fill the bosoms of the Southern Rights Republicans of the mountains. The battle has been fought, the victory won, and dearly was it won. Never since Mr. Clingman has been before the people for office, has such an indefatigable effort been made against him, and never did his old and tried friends fight with such indomitable courage under his colors. The members of the Bar from Wilkes County to the Georgia line, with the exception of a few noble "young spartans" were arrayed in all their power to effect his defeat. Know Nothingism in all its phases was at work, not openly, but secretly in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, &c., to catch the innocent and unwary, and the "*old guard*," some of them were for a time deluded from the path of rectitude, but upon seeing their error they returned to our fold.

It would have done you good to have witnessed the ability, and untiring energy with which our champion conducted the campaign. For almost five months was he actively engaged in the canvass—he worked with zeal and ardor all the time, and the result has shown the fruits of his labor. Know Nothingism has received a severe and merited rebuke, and the Eighth District, in defiance of all opposition, will be represented in the next Congress by one tried and true to the interests of the South. Thrice do we say all hail to the republican party of the Eighth.

Messrs. Editors, it is not far from this place, called Cherokee, to Georgia. In the adjoining District in that State, Hon. Howell Cobb is in the field opposed by Harris, K. N.

In the Augusta District, Hon. A. H. Stephens is sweeping down all opposition. He is running without a competitor—the K. N's having declined to nominate a candidate against him—and is complimented by public dinners wherever he goes.

I am yours truly, &c.,

A CLINGMAN MAN.

Cherokee, Aug. 15, 1855.

If a skunk had the christening of itself, it would no doubt change its present name and choose a musical, high-sounding, perfumed appellation. Yet, after all, it would gain nothing by such a change, since its nature would remain unaffected. The vile odor that led to the name of skunk would still cling to it. Not all the waters of the ocean, not all the spices of Arabia, could wash it out. Could it by possibility change its name, the new name selected by it would speedily become as odious as the cast off name.

We have in this country at the present time a party which, at its first coming, was christened the Know-nothing party. The name which it unfortunately for itself selected, was suggestive of ignorance, low objects, and revolting tactics, became, in the progress of that party, associated with mobs, disorders, and midnight conspiracies. It was covered with odium. The idea of a grave statesman confessing himself to be a Know-nothing! The thing was ridiculous, unreasonable, preposterous. They then took the proud name of Americans, hoping to avoid ridicule and attract popularity. Oh! what a degradation of that proud appellative which rivals, if it does not surpass, that of the "Roman citizen" of old. They call themselves "Americans" and the "American Party." They call the Democrats and such others as oppose them, the "anti-American Catholic or Foreign Party!"

These people have, by their excesses and their brutality, almost succeeded in attaching discredit to the noble appellation of—American. Had they designed and desired to make that word a word of reproach, they could not more effectually have done so. According to their interpretation of the words, to be an American is to be a Know-Nothing, and nobody can legitimately be called an American who opposes Know-Nothingism. We would rather see a shower of fire and brimstone than see this great country subjected to the dominion of this new secret party. *Wash. Sentinel.*

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

Among the interesting proceedings of the great anti-Know-Nothing meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 15th inst., the following striking and eloquent letter was read, from Hon. A. P. Butler, United States Senator in Congress from South Carolina:

STONELANDS, (near Edgefield C. H.,)
Augu t 8th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 3d inst., inviting me to attend "a meeting of those citizens of South Carolina who believe that State rights, Southern rights, and the liberties of the people are endangered by the existences and progress of the Know-Nothing order," and, in the event of my inability to attend, requesting "such expression of my views as I may think proper to communicate," has been received.

Whilst the state of my health will not allow me to be with you on the occasion to which you have invited me, I fear, in the few remarks which I shall submit, I cannot do justice to the subjects on which you wish my opinion. In the threshold of these remarks, I give it as my belief that the *fair-play spirit* and unbigoted provisions of our constitution cannot be assailed, with success, by the dagger-power of secret and irresponsible associations.

To illustrate what I shall say hereafter, I will quote from memory a seatence of Washington Irving: "Our ancestors not only proclaimed but practised a *hardy* morality that feared no contact. They trusted to the courage and power of truth in their anti-proscription constitutions and opinions. They were willing to trust their destinies on the arena of a fair and open trial. They thought they could trust the cause of religion, so far as there should be a political jurisdiction over it, to the following clause of our federal constitution:

"'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances'"

And, by the same constitution, Congress was intrusted with the power of establishing a uniform rule of naturalization. Now, as I understand it, the Know-Nothing organization is to make war upon both these provisions in their true spirit. I suppose their aim will not be avowed to establish a religion or to exclude a foreign immigration, but, under the assumption of Protestant purity and American patriotism, it is the purpose of the order to take voluntary jurisdiction over these subjects—that is, to put into office themselves under the names of Protestant piety and American devotion; and, if they should succeed in their designs by the influence of these heterogeneous and irresponsible alliances, they will have substituted their conventional obligations for the constitution of the confederacy.

I believe I have left out another one of their avowals—a common purpose to preserve the Union as they understand it should be preserved.

I acknowledge no piety that is proscriptive, I recognise no patriotism that is uncivilized and exclusive, and I want no Union that is not under the control of an operative constitution. The Declaration of Independence and the federal and State constitutions of the United States were made under auspices and influences to rebuke the bigoted and conceited spirit that would invade them in the nineteenth century, when the different parts of the earth are as near as the different provinces of the same empire were formerly.

I regard the Declaration of Independence and the federal constitution as the great and enduring pillars of an altar erected in this New World to toleration—an altar that owes its construction not to Jews nor Catholics, nor to Protestants only, but to the united labors of all who had sought here a refuge from transatlantic domination. While Protestans may have borne the first and largest share in the work of American Independence, others, of whatever religious education, were scarcely behind them in zeal and activity for the hallowed cause. Even the Jew was no idle spectator of its advancement. I remember to have heard it stated—indeed, ample evidence of the fact was on several occasions before me while upon the bench—that young Salvador was the first person who publicly read the Declaration of Independence in our '96 district. He fell snortly afterwards battling for American freedom. And who was this Salvador? A gallant and dashing young Jew.

But a pertinent inquiry, in the consideration of this question, relates to the origin of Know-Nothingism. Where did it originate, and why? It is certainly not indigenous at the South. There were no such pre-existing virtues. It was, and is, foreign to our necessities, whether social or political. It was no more southern in its inception than it is in its development. The North was its birth-place. It arose, primarily, as an antidote to evils which were there brought about by an abuse of the naturalization laws. The introduction of foreigners was permitted, in disregard of the several constitutional requirements as to three years' notice, five years' residence, &c. Mischief is now resulting from the practice. But it is their own fault. They have mingled the waters of the Orontes and the Tiber, and it is theirs to drink of them. At the South these abuses have not prevailed. A proper observance of the law has had the effect of bringing amongst us a different class of foreign population from that at the North—one, at any rate, of which we do not complain.

Another reflection here suggests itself: Where is the necessity of any such interference with the elective franchise as now proposed by the Know-Nothings, when the State governments have after all, plenary control of the whole matter? Not only have they this control in regard to the privilege of voting, but the power exists in them even to determine who shall enjoy the rights of inheritance within their borders. If we were really apprehensive that foreign immigration was about to endanger us in either of these respects, or in any other, the true course would surely be to seek remedial action through the State governments themselves. To demand it elsewhere would be to contemn the rights of the States.

I shall regard Know-Nothingism, if introduced at the South, as but another Trojan horse, brought in by enemies and to be accepted only by the shallow and inconsiderate. Like that horse, it comes heralded as an object to call forth our praises and enlist our adherence, when it is really but the daring stratagem of those who care not for our welfare, and respect not our rights. My conviction is that the doctrines and tendencies of Know-Nothingism are not only insulting to such foreigners as adopt our institutions from choice, and with the honest resolution of rendering implicit obedience to the laws we have proclaimed, but they are in grossly bad faith with the provisions of the constitution, and especially uncalled for by the South. That voluntary associations of individuals should seek to supersede the constitution of our country is a degree of arrogant assumption which I cannot contemplate without aversion. Whatever may be the fate of the Union, let not our Southern honor be tarnished by any the least violation of the sacred obligations of that revered instrument.

After what I have said, gentlemen, you may expect a distinct summary of my opinions. I have no hesitation in giving it. I am neither Jew nor Catholic, but an humble, and I trust a sincere, supporter of Protestant Christianity. In politics, I am no whig. I am no consolidationist. I am a democratic republican, believing in the rights and dignity of State authority. I am willing, I hope, with patriotic zeal, to support the federal government while exercising its functions within constitutional prescriptions. As a citizen, I am proud of the deeds which have been achieved under the Star Spangled Banner; nor shall any influences, either of popular sentiment or of party dictation, ever divest me of that feeling.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant and friend. A. P. BUTLER.

To Messrs. J. Seigling jr., W. G. DeSaussure, Thos. Y. Simons, jr., and C. R. Miles committee.

"Give us American politics and American religion."—*Kenneth Rayner.*

We don't know of any American religion, except Mormonism, Shakerism, and Millerism. These are native American religions. The Christian religion, we believe, is of foreign origin, and its founder not a native of America.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR METCALF.—Louisville August 21.—Ex-Governor Metcalf, of this State, died on Saturday, of cholera, at his residence, Forest Retreat.

VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

For several days past a large crowd have hovered around the Capitol, eagerly watching the elevation, to their temporary pedestals, on the lower pediment of the western stairway of the building, of Crawford's colossal bronze statues of Henry and Jefferson. It was a difficult and delicate operation, to convey such monster boxes (weighing some three or four tons) from the Dock to the Capitol Square, and then to raise them on the pedestals. But Mr. W. J. McCloy, with his heavy stone wagon and derrick, and Mr. John Lawrence, an "old salt" from the Gosport Navy Yard, who directed the "rigging" of the machinery, have successfully attained both objects, so far as the elevation of Henry is concerned, at the hour we write. Mr. Galt, the distinguished young Virginia sculptor, was present and rendered great aid by his sensible suggestions.

On Saturday, the statute of Henry was placed on its feet, the strong iron-bound wood-work knocked away, and every thing ready for hoisting. Yesterday morning the colossal statue, 12 feet high, was raised, with perfect success, and stripped of its brown linen covering, to the public gaze. There was but one opinion, and that of delight, at the magnificent work of art, the splendid and life-like conception of the gifted artist. Patrick Henry is represented as making a speech of boldness and defiance, with his left leg extended, both arms upraised, and the right holding a sword in its scabbard and a scroll inscribed "Liberty—1765," his famous "red cloak" falling gracefully over his left shoulder. The handsome face is one of the finest character—the wildly glaring eye speaks conscious right and defiance—the gestures are most graceful and life-like, portraying in an extraordinary manner the enthusiastic and whirlwind eloquence of

"Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
Whose thunders shook the Phillip of the seas."

The face resembles somewhat Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Wise. A gentleman of Campbell says that it is like Henry's eldest son. Crawford took every pains to secure a correct likness, having obtained copies of the best portraits, and, above all, the original outline sketches of Latrobe the elder, the eminent architect. The sword represents the war-breathing sentiments and eloquence of "Captain Henry," as his neighbors called him. The cloak, with beautiful grace and classic effect, relieves the sharpness of the costume.

The orator is represented at the age of 29, when, as the youthful member of the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, on the 29th May, 1763, (his 29th birthday,) he offered his resolutions against the British Stamp Act, and shewed himself a giant among giants in debate. Among his papers was found, after his decease, one sealed and thus endorsed:

"Enclosed are the resolutions of the Virginia Assembly, in 1765, concerning the Stamp Act. Let my executors open this paper." On the back of the paper containing the resolutions was the following endorsement: "The within passed the House of Burgesses in May, '65. They formed the first opposition to the Stamp Act, and the scheme of taxing by the British Parliament. All the colonies, either through fear, or the want of opportunity to form an opposition, or from influence of some kind or other, had remained silent. I had been for the first time elected a burgess a few days before, was young, inexperienced, unacquainted with the forms of the house and the members who composed it. Finding the men of weight averse to opposition, and the commencement of the tax at hand, and that no person was likely to step forth, I determined to venture; and alone, unaided and unassisted, on the blank leaf of an old law book, wrote the within. Upon offering them to the house, violent debate ensued. Many threats were uttered, and much abuse cast on me by the parties for submission. After a long and warm contest, the resolutions passed by a very small majority, perhaps one or two only. The alarm spread throughout America with astonishing quickness, and the ministerial party were overwhelmed. The great point of resistance to British taxation was universally established in the colonies. This brought on the war, which finally separated the two countries, and gave independence to ours. Whether this will prove a blessing or a curse, will depend upon the use our people make of the blessings which a gracious God hath bestowed on us. If they are of a contrary character, they will be miserable. Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation. Reader, whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere, practise virtue thyself, and encourage it in others.

P. HENRY."

Wirt thus describes the scene which Crawford has immortalized in beautiful golden bronze:

"It was an occasion that called upon him to put forth all his strength, and he did put it forth, in such manner as man never did before. The cords of argument, with which his adversaries frequently flattered themselves that they had bound him fast, became pack-threads in his hands. He burst them with as much ease as the unshorn Sampson did the bands of the Philistines. He seized the pillars of the temple, shook them terribly, and seemed to threaten his opponents with ruin. It was an incessant storm of lightning and thunder which struck them aghast. The faint-hearted gathered courage from his countenance, and cowards became heroes while they gazed upon his exploits.

"It was in the midst of this magnificent debate, while he was descanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, that he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, and with the look of a god: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First, his Cromwell—and George the Third—("Treason!" cried the Speaker—"Treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the house. It was one of those trying moments, which is decisive of character. Henry faltered not for an instant; but, rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the Speaker an eye of the most determined fire, he finished his sentence with the firmest emphasis)—*may profit by their example.* If *this* be treason, make the most of it." This was the only expression of defiance which escaped him during the debate."

[It may here be remarked, that Patrick Henry's celebrated speech of "Give me liberty or give me death," was not made till ten years later, viz: in March, 1775, in the Virginia Convention which assembled in the Old Church on Church Hill in this city of Richmond.]

In this necessarily hurried notice, we have not attempted to do justice—although we have not the artistic capacity—to this splendid work of art. It will attract the admiration of thousands, and will confer glory on Crawford, the designer and sculptor, and on Miller, the Director of the Foundry at Munich—and will do honor to the Old Dominion, in thus munificently honoring her patriotic and great sons. *Rich. Enq.*

THE OATH CONFESSED.

The following extract is taken from the Knoxville Whig, the organ of that Know Nothing apostle, Parson Brownlow. It will be seen that he confesses to having taken an oath which no christian man could take knowingly, and no honest man would keep after he had taken it:

"Besides, when we were initiated into the order, we took the following obligation, or oath, administered upon the Holy Bible; and not having withdrawn from the order, and not intending to do so, we feel bound by every consideration of honor and duty to support Rodgers:

"'*You do solemnly swear before Almighty God, and these witnesses, that so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or SOCIAL, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preference.*'

"All who are members of this order, and continue to be, have the same obligation resting upon them, and if they have any regard for their honor and a *solemn duty*, they will vote for Rogers, though he may not be their personal preference.'"

Madame Maubourg, the eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Marquis Lafayette, is dead.—She died a few days ago, aged about 75, at her princely residence in Turin, where she has lived many years, and since the death of her noble husband, at one time French Ambassador to the Holy See, with her daughter, the Baroness Perrone, widow of the Piedmontese General killed at the fatal battle of Novara in 1849. The Baroness inherits the rare virtues of her mother and her race, and they are likely to be transmitted through her carefully trained children. Madame M. often spoke gratefully of her family relations with the United States, and delighted in every opportunity of bestowing her graceful hospitalities upon the citizens of the country.

FRUITS OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

We publish below, from the Louisville Times, further accounts of the late disgraceful riot in Louisville:

THE LOUISVILLE RIOT.

We should have preferred refraining from the publication of any further particulars of the outrages of last Monday, until they could have been presented to the public in a connected and authenticated form. But the *ex parte* testimony which is daily being published by the mob organ of this city, compels us to pursue a different course. We should be derelict in our duty, did we permit that mendacious sheet to continue its work of misrepresentation and falsehood without attempting to counteract its base and infamous design. There will be found in another column a letter from Col. Hicks giving a graphic account of the outrages in the Sixth Ward. The respect which the whole community entertain for Col. Hicks because of his eminent worth, and the purity of his character, makes him a witness upon whom all parties can rely with implicit confidence. We ask from our readers a perusal of his letter, and then let them answer if the statement made by the mob organ that *there was no violence at the polls*, is not as monstrous a falsehood as was ever uttered by the father of lies himself.

We feel that our readers, like ourselves, are heartily sick of the disgusting details; but our investigations of yesterday and the day before, have brought to light still further evidence of the brutality of the Know Nothing mob, which, under the circumstances, we feel it to be our duty to publish.

The house of John Chievers, on Main street, near Eleventh, was fired. His wife ran into the street with her child in her arms. She was surrounded by the ruffians and told that if she did not return to the burning ruins and bring out her husband *for them to kill*, that they would kill both herself and her child. Frantic with despair, she permitted one of them to take the child, and she herself returned to the house and told her husband what they said. He immediately rushed out to rescue his infant from the murderous wretches, and was riddled with shot and left for dead. He was afterwards carried to the infirmary of the Sisters of Charity, and has since died. He had not attempted to vote, and had offered no violence to any human being. The above particulars were detailed to us by his wife.

Martin Connelly, now lying dangerously wounded at the Infirmary, informs us that he was at supper when he discovered that the houses had been fired—He and his wife ran out. As soon as they reached the street his wife began to plead for his life. A few gentlemen attempted to save him; but one of the ruffians placed a pistol at his left breast and fired. He also informs us of a man named Munroe, boarding with him, who was shot at the same time. Connelly is a peaceable and inoffensive citizen.

Dennis Long, another of the wounded, lying at the Infirmary, informs us that he was reading a newspaper in the street, when George Thompson, a friend of his, and a K. N., came and told him that a crowd at the polls were meditating an attack upon the row of houses occupied by the Irish, and advised him to keep in his house. He went to sleep and was awakened by the shots. His two brothers were in the room when he awoke. They discovered that the house was on fire. They attempted to escape by getting on to the roof of the adjoining house, and from thence getting away. But no sooner had they reached the street than his two brothers, who were in front of him, were fired at, and fell. He rushed on through the crowd, but was himself shot, and remained unconscious until he was carried to jail. His two brothers were killed. He heard the murdered Quinn tell the mob that he would give them all the money and all the property he possessed if they would spare his life and the lives of his tenants; but the savages shot him before the words were scarcely out of his mouth. No offense is alleged against any of these men.

Cassidy, a nephew of Quinn's, was shot as he attempted to escape from the flames.

George Hubert, an old German, living on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut, left home about 4 o'clock in the evening for Portland avenue, to see a cow which he intended to buy. While passing down Main St. he saw two crowds, one on the corner of Tenth and the other near the corner of Eleventh. He was between them, heard some shots fired, looked and saw a man lying on the pavement; saw two men, Americans, go up and fire two shots at the prostrate body, and would have fired the third, but the pistol would not go off. Hubert immediately crossed the street to get out of the way. He was followed by a man who said he wanted to kill him with a knife. The old man told him that he was going on his business, that he had nothing to do with the fighting, that there was no use in killing a poor old man. The wretch's heart seemed to be touched—he went off with the crowd down toward Eleventh street.

The crowd, however, almost immediately returned again and surrounded the old man. One of them cried out: "Let us kill the d——d old Dutch s—n of a b——h." He begged them to spare his life. Another cried out that he would shoot him for the fun of the thing, and immediately placed a pistol to his right breast and

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1855.

To our Subscribers.

We have recently sent, by mail, accounts to about three hundred and fifty of our subscribers—the gross amount of which is a fraction over *four thousand dollars!* No one of these three hundred and fifty accounts, thus sent, is of later date than 1853; many of them are due from 1848 and 1850, and some of them from June, 1843, the time at which we took charge of this establishment. A considerable portion of our profits—if they should be realized—during that long period, *is as yet in unpaid accounts.*

We trust those indebted will do us the favor not to wait for a collector, but to mail directly to us, as we shall save thereby *one-fifth* of the amount. We have to pay the collector twenty cents out every dollar which he collects for us. Mail, at our risk, in the presence of the Postmaster, or have him register the letter as containing money. The cases in which money is lost when sent by mail, are very rare; and besides, when mailed as above directed, the loss, if any, will be ours.

We respectfully request all who are indebted, to send the money. It can make no material difference whether the precise amount is known to the subscriber, as a receipt will be promptly returned showing the time paid for.

Our subscribers are aware that we are not in the habit of troubling them with such appeals; but it is better both for them and for us, that prompt and regular payments should be kept up. Certainly, we do not desire to annoy any one—even such as have been reading the Standard for ten years without paying for it; but we must respectfully insist on keeping this brief notice under our Editorial head until we feel sure that all concerned have had an opportunity of reading it.

The Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We regret to learn that the disease is still on the increase in these devoted Cities. The last Petersburg Express says:

"All accounts received here last evening from Norfolk, agree that the Fever is on the increase.—New cases are occurring hourly, and those already sick are rapidly falling before the Fell Destroyer.

A rumor was current on our streets yesterday afternoon, that Hunter Woodis, Esq., the worthy and indefatigable Mayor of Norfolk, had been taken down with the Fever. We trust it may prove incorrect.

The number of deaths reported by the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., is sixteen.

The intelligence from Portsmouth continues of the same melancholy character as heretofore.

That some idea may be formed of the extent of the disease, we append a note from John G. Holladay, Esq., a member of the Sanitary Committee.—He says, under date of Wednesday, August 22, as follows:

Supposed to be about 400 cases in town and on the increase daily. Mortality about double what it was a week since, and steadily increasing. Yesterday 17 deaths ascertained up to night, and from that time to 9 o'clock this morning 10 deaths.

The above includes the sick and the deaths at the Hospital, and is believed to be correct.

On Tuesday last, at the Naval Hospital, one of the women sick of the Fever was delivered of a child, as yellow as saffron. The mother died, but the child is living.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says:

"LATEST FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—One of our physicians returned from Norfolk and Portsmouth last evening. He represents the condition of things in those places as truly appalling. He visited all the Hospitals and numbers of sick with the physicians. The Howard Association estimate 500 cases of Yellow Fever now in Norfolk. The disease is not confined to any locality. The authorities have sent to the Corporations of Charleston and Savanah for nurses and regular physicians. The disease is not mongrel, but pure malignant Yellow Fever. Mayor Woodis was taken down on Thursday night, for the first time. He has been the sole embodiment of the Corporation of Norfolk up to this time, and much depends upon the preservation of his life.

Miss Andrews (a noble Louisiana lady, though hailing from Syracuse, N. Y.,) broke down Thursday, from want of repose. She has not the fever.

In PORTSMOUTH only three regular Physicians remain able to do duty. In that town, nurses and help of every description is needed. Mayor Fish appeals to all for assistance—not so much in money as for the necesaries of life and individuals help.

The disease is rather on the increase than otherwise, and, considering the small remnant of population, is terrific in its ravages. *One in every ten* in Portsmouth is in bed, and a large proportion of the *remaining nine* are convalescing, worn down, decrepid women or children who are left alone in the trouble. The panic is subsiding in Portsmouth, and the noble and devoted souls who are bearing all the labor are buoyed up with hopes of aid or the subsidence of the epidemic. No one believes now in the contagion of the disease, and volunteers are coming in slowly, but not more than a fiftieth of a sufficiency.

The United States Hospital is full of patients, and is almost a salvation to Portsmouth. The temporary Hospital at Julappi (the Race Course) is full, and being enlarged daily. The Sisters of Charity there are always on duty, and the place is deemed very healthy.

The Curtis Peck, which arrived in Richmond last evening, brought only 10 or 12 passengers from Norfolk. The Captain of the Peck will be glad to take, free of charge, anything sent to the sufferers. Articles, intended for Portsmouth, should be directed to Mayor Fiske."

DEPARTURE OF PHYSICIANS FOR NORFOLK.—We learn that Drs. Jas. H. T. McDowell, and T. Parke Howle will leave Richmond to-day for Norfolk and Portsmouth. These physicians have generously resolved to offer their aid to the sufferers of our sister cities during the prevalence of the epidemic. We wish them God speed in their mission of mercy. Both are well skilled in their arduous profession, being graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE FUND FOR THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.—The contributions in aid of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth are being swelled to a considerable amount, but it will all be required, and probably a great deal more. The following are the amounts contributed, as near as can be ascertained:

Baltimore	$10,378	Norfolk	$5,000
New York	6,500	Washington	2,000
Philadelphia	7,000	Lynchburg	1,000
Richmond	4,000	Phil'a Navy Yard	2,200
Petersburg	3,000	Charlestown do.	1,500
Fredericksburg	700	Other sources	2,000
Savannah	2,000		
	Total		$48,378

DEATH IS QUIET.—The Norfolk Argus of Wednesday says: "Yesterday the slow and regular strokes of the old clock far up on Freemason street, were distinctly heard at our office, not far from the river, and in the very heart of the business part of the city. The measured notes sounded strangely and sadly, and fell upon the ear like the melancholy toll of a funeral knell. This was well calculated to force a deep sigh from the heart, for it was but another evidence of the work of death that is going on in our midst. The song of the stevedore is hushed; the hammer of the artisan lies useless upon the work-bench; the roar and clank of the machinery are not heard: the engine fires are extinguished; the noise and bustle of business have given place to almost a death-like silence in many parts of the city."

LATEST.—The latest intelligence by the newspapers is up to the night of the 25th. There is no abatement of the fever. Sad to say, the work of death goes on fearfully and increasingly. There were 500 persons down in Norfolk, and 400 in Portsmouth!—and the deaths are not less than forty per day in the two places.

It is reported that Hunter Woodis, Esq., Mayor of Norfolk, is among the dead.

☞ The last Register contains a labored defence of Mr. Rayner, against the following extract, which appeared first in the Alexandria Gazette, and was copied into the Baltimore American:

"A letter from an intelligent source in North Carolina, written just before the election, says "the needless introduction of religious questions into politics, and the action of the National Convention in rejecting the Louisiana delegates, will lose us thousands of votes in the State, Mr. Kenneth Rayner to the contrary, notwithstanding. Why do not the true Americans in the South, everywhere, prevent *such leaders* from injuring the party and the cause which, otherwise, would triumph?"

The Register charges that the above was written "by some *personal* enemy of Mr. Rayner, if the writer be, in fact, a friend of the" Know Nothing party.

There are two points in the Register's article to which we desire to call attention. The first is, that Mr. Rayner did not attempt to induce the Philadelphia Convention to reject the Louisiana delegates because they were Catholics; for, says the Register, "so far from this being so, we have been informed, that Mr. R. introduced a proposition to admit them, on condition they would take the obligations required by the national organization of the American party, and give a pledge that they would endeavor to conform the work of the order in Lousiana to that of the national organization." We remember distinctly that it was stated in the newspapers at the time, that the Philadelphia Convention was disposed to admit the Louisiana delegates; but that an appeal from Mr. Rayner, in which he elaborated the question at length, and referred to the consequences of such a course, turned the scale against the Louisiana Catholics, and they were thrown out. Now, it seems, Mr. Rayner is not responsible for their exclusion.

But how was it possible for the Louisiana Catholics to "take the obligations required by the national organization of the American party, and give a pledge that they would endeavor to conform the work of the Order to that of the national organization"—how, we ask, was this possible, when it is expressly provided, in the "first degree council" of the Know Nothings, that candidates for admission even shall be solemnly sworn to exclude "Roman Catholics in particular" from office, and when, in all the forms of proceeding, the rule of opposition to Catholics is alike inflexible and paramount? Answer us that, Mr. Register.

But, adds the Register:

"The fixed and decided belief of many is, that if there were any Roman Catholics in the Louisiana delegation, as has been stated, and they had been admitted into the Convention at Philadelphia, or, if the principles of the order had been so changed as to admit *bona fide* Roman Catholics into the same, that, so far as North Carolina is concerned, Americanism would have been numbered among the things that were."

What does that mean? Why, simply that the *only* principle of the North Carolina Know Nothings is that of proscription of men on account of their religious opinions! That is it—nothing more and nothing less. We are obliged to the Register for the admission. The influence of foreigners—the Union of the States as the "paramount political good"—"America for Americans"— resistance to "foreign influence" by preventing the coming hither of "paupers and criminals," and by extending the time within which foreigners may be naturalized—all these considerations, *it is admitted by the Register*, are so immaterial and unimportant that if *they* alone had been the issues in this State, Know Nothingism "would have been numbered among the things that were." And yet, according to the Register, Mr. Rayner was willing to abandon this ground even, if the Catholics of Louisana would do what was impossible, "conform" themselves to the obligations and the work of the national organization! What a medley of contradictions and absurdities!

On the 30th of June, 1852, speaking of Gen. Scott's religious opinions, the Raleigh Register said:

"DISGRACEFUL AND RUINOUS WILL BE THE DAY WHEN THE RELIGIOUS TEST SHALL BE APPLIED TO OFFICE IN THIS COUNTRY."

Now that paper declares, *that but for this very "religious test,"* which in 1852 it considered "*disgraceful and ruinous,*" the cause which it advocates—to wit, that of Know Nothingism—would be useless and worthless, and no hope could be entertained of its success in North Carolina!

Does the Register speak for Mr. Rayner? Is the article under consideration to be taken as a "by authority" defence of Mr. Rayner? If so, that paper would do well to *explain* its defence. Indeed, so far from benefiting Mr. Rayner by such articles, it is absolutely injuring him.

☞ We publish to-day the admirable letter of the statesman and patriot, Judge Butler, of South Carolina, on the subject of Know Nothingism, addressed to the Charleston meeting.

We find also in the papers an eloquent letter from the Hon. L. M. Keitt, addressed to the same meeting. Mr. Keitt concludes as follows:

"Storm and fanaticism menace us. We must unite, or sink into a base and hopeless extinction. The South must organize to save herself. Toward her, all national parties are but a snare and delusion.—The present Administration is as sound as any we can hope to get.

Yet what can it do? Its friends at the North are beaten down every where. If you bind the State to the car of a national party, you will bind her to the car of Juggernaut, give her principles and history to be crushed and her blood to moisten its wheels. God forbid that such a sacrifice should be made for spoils and the shambles. Let us support whatever is right in an Administration, and oppose whatever is wrong. Let not the button of authority or the profits of place seduce the State from her historic track.

The new order will divide and distract, and I fear in that way debase, the State. Will it compensate for this "great grievance," by asking us to repudiate Pierce, and Douglas, and Dallas, and Toucey, and take Wilson, and Hale, and Chase, and Durkee? Or doubt Hunter, and Mason, and Butler, and Quitman, and Soule, and Jeff. Davis, and clutch Clayton, and Rayner, and John Bell, and Houston, and Foote?—Let the people answer."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

During the approaching autumn, State Agricultural Fairs will be held as follows:

Connecticut, at Hartford	October 9-12
Alabama, at Montgomery	do. 23-26
East Tennessee	do. 23-25
Georgia, at Atlanta	Sept. 10-13
Illinois, at Chicago	Second week in Oct.
Indiana, at Indianapolis	Oct. 17-19
Kentucky, at Paris	Sept. 25-28
Maryland, at Baltimore	Last week in Oct.
Michigan, at Detroit	Oct. 2-5
New Hampshire	Sept. 12-14
New Jersey, at Camden	do. 19-21
New York, at Elmira	Oct. 2-5
North Carolina at Raleigh	do. 16-19
Ohio, at Columbus	Sept. 18-21
Pennsylvania	do. 25-28
Tennessee, at Nashville	First week in Oct.
Vermont, at Rutland	Sept. 11-13
Virginia, at Richmond	Oct. 30-Nov. 2
Western Virginia, at Wheeling Island	Sept. 26-28
Philadelphia Society for Promotion of Agriculture, at Powelton, Sept.	12-14

AIMS AND NAMES.

Evil aims are generally cloaked under names with which they have no connection. Human nature, frail and sinful as it is, still revolts against evil when presented in its naked deformity; and to induce men to embrace it, it must be covered over with the semblance of virtue, just as we conceal bitter medicine with syrup to get children to take it.

This is all well understood by the devil, the Know Nothings and the abolitionists, all of whom deem it necessary to hide their true characters. The devil appears as an angel of light when he attempts to make a new convert, luring his victim to destruction under the guise of virtue. So men, when they endeavor to effect some evil purpose, generally hide their intention, and proceed with a deceptive show of honesty. This is well illustrated by the new anti-constitutional party that has recently sprung into existence amongst us, which, binding men by illegal and extrajudicial oaths to surrender their franchises and their consciences into the keeping of a few irresponsible, demagoguical and desperate leaders, and endeavoring to establish a religious test, has appropriated to itself the name of the "American party!"—a name to which it is just as much entitled as is his satanic majesty to a reputation for exalted piety.

In secret, and at night, their plots are laid and their schemes concocted; and they come forth before the world, and in the day time, with great professions of exclusive patriotism, and with lying and deceitful tongues denounce all others as enemies to their country—as "foreigners" in feeling and interest. They would create the belief that they have a patent right for all the patriotism extant, and that all others who set up any pretensions to that article are impostors. With them, and in their councils, is deposited all the wisdom and excellence; and many are deceived by their cunning hypocrisy. Just so the hearts of Adam and Eve were turned against their God. Thus the apples of the Dead Sea, fair and beautiful without, are ashes and bitterness within. Know Nothingism is but a sepulchre, and whiten its exterior as you will, its interior will still be full of rottenness and corruption. Why their oaths, their signs, their grips and passwords? Why their secresy? "To be secret, looketh like guilt." "Secresy goeth cowled, and *honesty* demandeth wherefore." Ay, wherefore? The people who govern hide their own government from themselves! The idea would be monstrous, but that it is so ridiculous. It is a few leaders who would govern, and conceal from the people their intentions. Under the guise of patriots they are but demagogues who seek their own aggrandizement, and care not what price freedom pays for it.

But we have another case in point. The abolitionists of the North seem to have become conscious that their old name was odious, and they have assumed that of "Republican." And they are just as much entitled to it as the Know Nothings are to that of "American." Abolitionism, freesoilism, Mainelawism *and Know Nothingism* have all been thrown into the crucible together and "fused," and the result is a mass of reeking, festering, rotten corruption which they style the "Republican party!"—Well may the terms "American" and "Republican" exclaim, "To what base uses may we come at last!" Both are terms dear to our people, but if it were possible even these would become odious, even as the very elect would be deceived were it possible.

THE SALEM MOB.

Attention is invited to the proceedings, in another column, of a meeting of the people of Forsyth, held at Winston, to give expression to their feelings of indignation consequent upon the treatment of Dr. Riddick by a portion of the citizens of Salem.

The facts are sufficiently set forth in the proceedings of the meeting, and there can be no room for doubting their truth.

Doubtless many of the citizens of Salem took no part in this disgraceful affair, and deplore the occurrence; but that can neither atone for the outrage nor save the guilty from just indignation and appropriate punishment. It seems there were *two mobs*—one in the evening, and the other next morning. There is no excuse, no justification which can be offered for them.

Peaceable, unprejudiced, and law-abiding citizens may perceive in this, and in the indiscriminate slaughter of naturalized citizens in Louisville, the legitimate results of the struggle now going on in this country between races and religions. The leaders of the Know Nothing party are alone responsible for this struggle, for they commenced it; and the outrages which have been committed, and the blood which has been shed, *are chargeable on them.*

North-Carolina has been regarded heretofore as *the* most law-abiding State in the world. This is the first exhibition of mob law, for political opinion's sake, ever made within her borders; and we sincerely trust it may be the last. The people of Forsyth and Stokes Counties deserve credit for their forbearance, manifested under so gross an outrage on a gentleman respected and esteemed among them generally; and we trust the respectable portion of the people of Salem themselves will assemble together, and express their disapprobation of the outrage, and set their mark upon those who were engaged in it.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Gen. Maguire, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, arrested, on the 22d inst., Addison P. Cherry, Acting Post Master at South Mills, Camden County, N. C., on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail. He was brought to this City on the 23rd, and underwent an examination on the 24th before U. S. Commissioner Graham, who admitted him to bail in a bond of $2000 to appear at the next term of the U. S. District Court to be held in this City in November next.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the U. S., and Hon. S. H. Rogers for the defendant.

COTTON CROP OF MISSISSIPPI.—Accounts from New Orleans state that the cotton crop of Mississippi was suffering from rot and rust, and that the prospects of a good crop had diminished some twenty per cent.

Senator Gwin is stumping the state of California in favor or the democratic ticket, and is everywhere received with hearty, enthusiastic welcome. No Democrat in the Union is truer to his party and his friends, than Dr. GWIN, the able and faithful Senator from the golden State.

Col. J. H. Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragua, sailed from New York, on Monday afternoon, in the steamer Northern Light for San Juan, Nicaragua.

VA. SPRINGS.—At last accounts, there were upwards of 200 visitors at the Salt Sulphur Springs, about the same number at the Red Sweet, 150 at the Blue, and 900 at the White—and the cry is "still they come."

The Farmer's Friend state that stages enough can hardly be procured to accommodate the travel to the mountains.

THE K. N'S. OF OHIO.

About a month ago a Know Nothing State Convention was held in Ohio, at which S. P. Chase was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Ford for Lieutenant Governor. It was a sort of fusion Convention, all shades and stripes of politicians, including Mr. Giddings, being present in council with the Know Nothings.

Mr. Chase was formerly a Democrat, but, having turned abolitionist, he was denounced and cut off from the party. In 1852 he stumped and voted for John P. Hale; and he was nominated by the Know Nothings, first, because it was supposed he still had some popularity with the Democrats; and secondly, because, not being a K. N., it was hoped a considerable number of naturalized citizens might be induced to vote for him, especially as he had uniformly, as in the case of Seward, courted their influence. Mr. Ford is well known as a member of the Philadelphia Convention. He is a Whig, an abolitionist, and a Know Nothing; and thus the net was spread to "catch birds of every feather." The Resolutions passed denounced the repeal of the Missouri line as an outrage, and demanded its restoration—and also announced fixed opposition to the extension of the "slave power." But a portion of the Ohio K. N.'s were dissatisfied with Chase's nomination; and so a new Convention was called and Mr. Trimble nominated in his place. This second Convention, we were told, would do the South full justice—*it* would exhibit no freesoil or abolition sentiments. In order that our readers may judge for themselves of its character, we give below one of its Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That, in common with the vast majority of the people of Ohio, we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a flagrant violation of a compact between the North and South, established by statesmen and patriots, and that its restoration is demanded by the plainest dictates of honor and policy. [Applause.]

This, then, is a specimen of the "*genuine*" Know Nothings of Ohio.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn that an additional building or buildings are much needed at Chapel Hill; and that at a recent meeting of the Trustees, at which His Excellency Gov. Bragg was present, the subject was considered and discussed at some length, together with other matters touching the condition of the institution. It was not determined, we understand, whether it would be advisable to add to the present buildings or to erect new ones.

We are gratified to learn that the income of the institution is steadily increasing; and we feel confident, from the information we have received, that the usefulness of the College, in all its departments, keeps pace with the augmentation of its income. There are three hundred and twenty-five students in attendance the present session, embracing representatives from all the Southern and South-Western States, from Virginia to California.

The salaries of the President, the Professors and the Tutors, we learn, have been increased ten per cent. upon the amounts respectively which they have heretofore received. This is an act of justice to learned, laborious, and deserving men, which we record with pleasure. The Trustees may be assured—if indeed any such assurance be neccessary—that the people generally take a deep interest in the University; that they appreciate the benefits and blessings, in morals and in learning, which flow from it; and that they will cordially sustain them in all liberal measures which may be devised for adding to its prosperity and usefulnsss.

AID FOR PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—We learn that the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars has been raised in Raleigh, for the relief of the sufferers of Portsmouth and Norfolk. A meeting has been called by Mr. Mayor Haywood, to be held on Friday, the 31st inst., to take further steps to raise money and provisions to be forwarded to the two Cities.—On next Sabbath, as announced by the Minister, a collection will be taken up for the same purpose, in the Episcopalian Church; and we presume contributions will be made on the same day by the other congregations. "True religion and undefiled before God the Father, is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourself unspotted from the world."

TARGET FIRING.—We learn that the "Independent Guards," of this City, shot for a Silver Cup, presented, through A. M. Gorman, Esq., by Maj. W. J. Clarke to the Company, on Saturday last. The Cup was won by private J. S. Bryant, he having made the three closest average shots. His first shot was also the best single shot made, being only 2 inches from the centre; his second shot was 13¾ inches, and his third 8 inches—average 7¾. Mr. John Perkinson made the second best average shots, being 9¼ inches; and Mr. H. Ruth the third best, being 11 1-6. Out of the eighty-nine shots fired twenty-eight missed the target—distance 80 yards—which is considered good shooting with muskets.

FROM KANSAS.—In a letter received by the St. Louis Republican, dated Westport, August 10, the following is reported as a portion of the late proceeding of the Kansas Legislature:

"Day before yesterday the bill to regulate elections passed. It provides that 'any free white male citizens of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices.' When any vote is challenged, and he may be challenged by any other voter, he shall be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas-Nebraska act and fugitive slave law.

"Also, 'an act to punish offences against slave property,' passed the House. By this act, raising a or rebellion or insurrection among slaves is made a crime punishable with death; if any free person shall by speaking, writing or publishing incite rebeilion insurrection among the slaves in Kansas Territory, or inflame them against their masters, they shall suffer death. Death or imprisoment for life is the penalty for decoying slaves from their masters; and for assisting to decoy off slaves death or imprisoment at hard labor for ten years is the penalty. This bill passed without a dissenting vote."

PEEL'S FIRST EFFORTS IN ORATORY.—Soon after Peel was born, his father, the first baronet, finding himself rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that money, in those peculiar days, could always command a seat in Parliament, determined to bring up his son expressly for the House of Commons. When that son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on the table, and say, "Now, Robin, make a speech, and I will give you this cherry." What few words the little fellow produced were applauded, and applause stimulating exertion, produced such effects, that before Robin was ten years old, he could really address the company with some degree of eloquence. As he grew up, his father constantly took him every Sunday into his private room, and made him repeat, as well as he could, the sermon which had been preached. Little progress in effecting this was made, and little was expected at first, but by steady perseverance the habit of attention grew powerful, and the sermon was repeated almost verbatim. When, at a very distant day, the Senator, remembering accurately the speech of an opponent, answering his arguments in correct succession, it was little known that the power of so doing was originally acquired in Drayton church.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR ENEMIES.—Something is wrong with the saints of the Salt Lake city. This highly favored people, this devoutly religious assembly of polygamists, are in great tribulation and distress and anguish. A blight and curse rests upon their fields and farms, in the shape of an army of locusts and crickets, which promises to be more terrible "than an army with banners." The plague of Egypt was nothing in comparison with the plague that has come upon the followers of Joe Smith and Brigham Young. In countless myriads swarm the foes of the modern saints, and gaunt famine, with stern visaged starvation, follows in their train.

In plainer phrase, the crops planted by the Mormons are threatened with utter destruction by the visitation of locusts, crickets and grasshoppers.—These insects, with the appetite of cormorants, have made such desolation in the Mormon settlements that another year of like misfortunes will cause a great famine among the people. Already there are murmurings among the ninety wives of Brigham Young, and the lesser luminaries of the constellation of saints are in sore tribulation because of the destruction of every green thing.

The tables are effectually turned. BRIGHAM, during the year, delivered a speech to his followers, in which he pointed exultingly to the signs of a famine among the people of the United States, and assured the Saints that the hand of God was heavy upon our people. But the signs of scarcity in the States have passed away. The early and the latter rains, with the quickening sunshine and the refreshing dews, have crowned our fields with fatness and filled our barns with the products of the soil. Plenty smiles in all our borders. On the other hand, the Mormon settlements are filled with doubt and apprehension for the future. The plague is upon the people, and though they call upon their God, he hears them not, or if their voice pierces his dull ear, it wins no response from his obdurate heart.

If the insects continue their ravages, the Mormon settlement will be, for the time at least, broken up. Starvation, or a return to the States will be the only alternatives. The former will hardly be accepted, and in the event of the latter being adopted, Mormonism will suffer a shock from which it cannot easily recover. Polygamy, and its kindred vices, may exist unmolested in the wilderness about the Salt Lake, but it must disappear when those who practise it come within the pale of civilization.

One might be pardoned for devoutly desiring this consummation. At no very distant day this matter will have to be met and disposed of by the highest authorities in the country, and it promises to give trouble. No citizen could find it in his heart to object, if the grasshoppers, crickets and locusts cut the Gordian knot. Their sharp teeth are fully equal to the undertaking and they are guided by a wisdom that views the end from the beginning, and that adapts all its instrumentalities to the work proposed to be done. Looking at them from this stand point of observation, we cannot forbear shouting, long live the locusts, long live the grasshoppers, long live the crickets of the Salt Lake valley! *Rich. Enq.*

THE LOUISVILLE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.—We learn from the Louisville Times that the telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press at that place, who sent the false telegraphic dispatch about the Louisville rioters all over the United States, excusing the rioters and murderers, and laying the blame on the innocent victims, is a pet of D. S. Craig of New York. Brethern of the Democratic press, give this scamp an infamous notoriety through your columns, as an individual who has prostituted a public institution like the telegraph, to vile partisan uses. A change in the reportorial department at Louisville is imperatively demanded, for we get nothing but lies over the lines. We want to see that reporter removed. Speaking of this matter the New York Daily News says:

"They give us the perverted, one-sided, lying reports of a terrible street fight between thousands of mad bigots on one side, and a few unfortunate creatures who had foolishly imagined themselves entitled to the privileges of American citizens under the laws of Kentucky, defending their wives and children and their blazing homes, on the other side. They gloss over the *burning alive* of innocent women and infants, the hanging and shooting down of men without judge or jury, without proof or defense; the destruction of dozens of humble homes tenanted by poor laborers, whose all has perished in the flames; the acknowledged attack of the strong upon the weak, of the victorious upon the helpless. And if there be any other account, it has been, we presume, in pursuance of the discretion voted in the New York agent for the Associated Press, 'suppressed.'

"A majority of the newspapers belonging to the New York Associated Press profess to be anti-Know Nothing in character. Here is an opportunity to test their professions. Will they say that the perversion of truth shall stop? Will they demand with us that this Louisville falsifier shall not be permitted to repeat his outrages? Let us see."

The report telegraphed from Louisville was evidently made up from The Louisville Journal, and was as infamously false as if it had been written expressly by the editor of that false, lying and unscrupulous sheet. We shall not be content while so unreliable a reporter is retained. The tax is too heavy to pay for unwarranted fabrications and falsehoods.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN OUTRAGE.—Rev. Peter Howell, well known in this county as an inoffensive man and a travelling preacher, was arrested in Petersburg on Thursday last and put in jail simply for preaching to a crowd.

If an organ-grinder gathers a crowd, he can go Scott-free. If a politician wishes to hold forth at a street corner, he can do so. In a word, if the devil in any shape desires to call his disciples together at any time or place, in the city of Petersburg or elsewhere, he has only to blow his horn and go along and do it, but a poor preacher, not able to dress in the tip of pulpit fashion of the day, but as good and respectable a citizen as any man in Petersburg, is arrested and *put in jail* for preaching in the market house. If cittzens of North Carolina violate law let them be punished like other criminals, but no one, who is acquainted with the character of Mr. Howell will believe that he created or intended to create any disturbance whatever.

A peaceable citizen of North Carolina put in jail in Petersburg for preaching! Think of that!
Weldon Patriot.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Married, at the Edgecombe House, in this place, on Sunday morning last, by H. T. Clark, Esq, James Groves to Miss Amanda Ward, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward. The youthful pair, aged 18 and 15 years left Hamilton, Martin county, on Saturday night last, and after divers'mishaps by mud and flood, (the course of true love never running smooth,) arrived here at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning—by 5 o'clock they obtained the requisite fixins and were married—remained here until 8 o'clock, and turning their faces homeward, went on their way rejoicing. *Tarboro' Southerner.*

Late and Important from Mexico—Abdication of Santa Anna, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 25.—The steamer Orizaba, has arrived from Vera Cruz. She brings dates to the 22d August.

Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th Aug., with an escort of 2,500 men. He signed his abdication at Perote, and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz, for Havana.

Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way to the city of Mexico, with his army, which was constantly increasing in numbers.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamer George Law has arrived from Aspinwall, with late dates from California. She brings nearly $1,300,000 in specie.

The banking house of Hamlet & Davis of Nevada, had suspended payment. Their liabilities are very large.

It is asserted that new developments of a curious nature, have turned up in the affairs, of Adams & Co., in which Santa Anna seems to be implicated.—Santa Anna's complicity has relation to the coining of Mexican ounces of gold. An expose of the whole affair will shortly be made by an individual recently connected with the house of Adams & Co.

The mining news of California is flattering. The markets were moderately active. Flour was steady. Rio and Java coffee 19 a 20 cts. Provisions better. Mess beef $23 a 23½.

The telegraph was in operation across the Isthmus. The George Law brings a despatch, which states that, when the French and Russian fleets arrived at Petropoulowski, they found the town deserted and the fortifications dismantled.

The National Democratic (Hard Shell) Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—This Convention assembled here to-day, and was permanently organised this afternoon by electing Henry W. Rogers, of Erie, President, who, on taking the chair, made a strong anti-fusion speech.

The resolutions reported are to the effect that the National Democratic Party of New York reasserts its adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democratic Party and the Constitution, and will stand by the platforms of 1848 and 1852; that frugality and economy is an endearing article in their faith; that they insist upon the doctrines of State rights and non-intervention, and leave to the people of the Territories the passing of all laws; that they are opposed to all secret political societies, or the curtailment of any of the privileges now enjoyed by aliens; that they regard the prohibitory liquor law as a violation of the Constitution, and demand its repeal.

They invite all who agree with them in principle, to unite with them, regardless of minor differences, but desire no coalition with those holding hostile sentiments.

A supplementary resolution was offered by Mr. Dickles of New York, inviting the Soft Shells to unite with them on this platform, and take half the State offices.

Another resolution, strongly denunciatory of the National Administration, was offered, and also a resolution denouncing Know-Nothingism.

A general and exciting debate sprung up on these several propositions, which was continued until midnight, when the resolutions were adopted, with an amendment endorsing the Nebraska Kansas act.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, Aug. 24.—The Hard Shell Democratic State Convention met here to-day. A resolution was offered denouncing the administration, but it was indefinitely postponed.

Greene C. Bronson, Samuel Beardsley, George W. Clinton and Charles O. Conner, were appointed delegates at large to the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati.

The committee on nominations then reported the following candidates for the various State offices:—Aaron Ward, Secretary of State; J. B. Mitchell, Comptroller; J. M. Lyons, Treasurer; Follett, Canal Commissioner; Darius Clark, State Prison Inspector; R. J. Dillen, Attorney General; George Cole, State Engineer; S. S. Selden and John Willard, Judges of the Court of Appeals.

At the close of the nominations, Mr. Maskins attempted to introduce other resolutions denouncing the administration. A dispute ensued between Haskins and Alderman Barr, in which charges of insincerity were bandied, and the lie given, causing much confusion.

Subsequently Mr. Dillen's name was withdrawn as State Prison Inspector, and Mr. Josiah Sutherland was substituted.

Mr. Haskins' resolution denouncing the administration, was rejected by a vote of 60 yeas to 30 nays.

Appalling Accounts from Portsmouth.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The accounts received here from Portsmouth are truly appaling. Dr. Truglen writes that he, yesterday, saw and prescribed for *one hundred* patients. In many instances, whole families are lying ill, without the means of getting a drop of water to cool their parched tongues.

Physicians and nurses are much wanted, and their absence is proving terribly fatal.

Capt. Geo. Chambers, Patrick Williams and Newton Ashton—all prominent citizens—are dead, and more are dying.

The Mayor of Norfolk has appealed for medical aid to Baltimore. We hear of two medical gentlemen of this city who contemplate visiting the infected cities, to allay the suffering of the fever-stricken. Rev. Mr. Teeling, of the Catholic Church here, was, we learn, to leave for Norfolk this morning. In Portsmouth there are but two physicians on duty—Drs. Truglen and Hatton—the others being down with the fever. Both are young but skilful physicians.

The Curtis Peck, which arrived Wednesday afternoon, did not bring a single passenger from Norfolk direct. One get on board there, but got off at Sandy Point.

In Norfolk they are chiefly in want of oranges, lemons, soap and candles. The entire contributions so far for the suffers, from all the cities, amount to $31,000.

FIRST BALE OF COTTON.—The first bale of the season was received in this town by Mr. Henry Nutt, from the plantation of Gen. William Evens, of Marion District, S. C. It was sold by Mr. W. C. Howard, broker, to Messrs. Russell & Brother for 12½ cents per lb. For three years Gen. E. has sent the first bale of Cotton here. *Wil. Com.*

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Welker, Mr. John J. Huffman, of Guilford, to Miss Emely M. Arts, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Arts, of Alamance.

In Stokes county, N. C., on the 10th of July, 1855, by Landon Southern, Esq., Mr. John Tillatson to Miss Powell King, daughter of Alex. King, Esq., of Stokes.

In Stokes county, on the 16th of Aug., 1855, by John W. Spainhour, Esq., Mr. Abraham Edwards to Miss Elizabeth Moser, all of Stokes.

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Robert E. Rives, Esq., to Miss Mary A. A. Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, Esq.

Near Wilson, on Thursday evening 23d inst., by Thomas C. Davis, Esq., Mr. Jordan Bell to Miss Delaney Barnes—all of Wilson County.

DIED,

At Holly Springs, Wake County, on the 24th August, of Croup, Ella Rean, infant daughter of Dr. H. M., and Frances B. Richardson, aged two months and twenty-two days.

☞ Milton Chronicle please copy.

In Norfolk, Va., on Monday night, the 19th, Miss Caroline Ruffin, aged 60 years.

Recently, in Guilford County, Wilson S. Hill, Esq., a useful and highly respectable citizen.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT AUGUST Term of Wake County Court, 1855, qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Bartlett Upchurch, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, or the claims will be put in an officer's hands; and to those having claims against the said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

REBECCA JANE UPCHURCH, *Adm'x.*

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADM'X OF BARTLETT UPCHURCH, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, and at the shop of said deceased, on Thursday the 13th day of September next, a large lot of personal property—consisting in part of:

Household and Kitchen furniture, some ten or twelve Carriages, Buggies and Rockaways—all new—Tools, Materials, &c., being the work stock in a Carriage Manufactory, and many other things.

At the same time, will be rented one of the most convenient workshops in the City, for the balance of the year.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

REBECCA JANE UPCHURCH, *Adm'x.*

Raleigh, August 28, 1855. 80—3t.

Mayor's Office,

RALEIGH, Aug. 24, 1855.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH and Wake County will be held in the City Hall on Friday evening next, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, to take into consideration the proper means of contributing provisions, or money, or both, to the relief of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. I invite all who feel an interest in the matter to att

PROSPECTUS OF

THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

THE newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the state, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronizing an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we throw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS--NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

Wit, humor, fun and amusement of all kinds will be our special delight, but we shall expect at all times to be ready to doff our caps to the public with a view of contributing our share to their instruction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastes friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 00 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER, L. N. KEITH, } *Publishers.*

RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.

☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the ready money.

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $3 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

HOME TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—We have this day made arrangements with the "ALPHA WOOLEN MILLS," of Orange County, as *sole agent* for the county of *Wake* for the sale of their MERINOS, JEANS, and KERSEYS; and we invite the attention of our merchants and farmers to an examination of these articles, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are much better and lower than the same article of Northern manufacture. We will sell to merchants at the factory prices, in order that they may have an opportunity of retailing for a profit.

To those who have negroes to clothe, it is to their interest to procure these HOME MADE KERSEYS, as they are made of better material and with twice the quantity of *Wool*. Call and look at them.

We will have in store within a few days, a large lot of the Pepper and Salt, Gray and Black, and Solid Black NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE, manufactured at the ROCK ISLAND FACTORY, near Charlotte. The Cassimeres are durable and handsome, and every gentleman in North Carolina should have a suit of them.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THREE CASES OF BEEBE & CO.'S HATS FOR the Fall of 1855. By Express this day.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

August 2, 1855. 74.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, *vs.* Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.

July, 1855. (Pr. adv. $562.) Gw.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, BY THE HON. Henry W. Hilliard.

Life in California, Mountains and Mole Hills or recollections of a Burnt Journal, by Frank Marryatt.

Cone Cut Corners, by Benauly.

The Watchman.

The Slave of the Lamp by Wm. North.

Turkey, Russia, The Black Sea, and Circassia. by Capt. Spencer.

Josey Pratt's Progress, or Adventures, in a Philadelphia Hose House, founded on facts, by H. C. Watson.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. 2 vols. Octavo.

Lights and shadows of an English life; ten nights in a Bar room, by Arthur. Our countryman; or Brief Memoirs of eminent Americans. Illustrated by 108 portraits, by Binson J. Lossing. For sale by

H. D. TURNER. N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, July, 1855. 78—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from 1st day of October, 1855, to 30th June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Monday, the 27th August, 1855, at 3, p. m., (to be decided next day.)

5866 From Raleigh, by Barclaysville, Averysboro', Kyle's Landing, and Mary's Garden, to Fayetteville, 62 miles and back daily, in four-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh daily at 7½ p m;
Arrive at Fayetteville next days by 7½ a m;
Leave Fayetteville daily at 5 p m;
Arrive at Raleigh next days by 5 a m.

For form of bid, guarantee, and certificate, also for instructions, requirements, &c., see advertisements inviting proposals for mail service in Virginia, North Carolina, &c., dated January 12th, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1855.

July 25, 1855. 1083—w4w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY, Editor and Publisher, *Washington, D. C.*

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.

Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazzas, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at preseut occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President, Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, *Principal.*

August 7, 1855. 74—5t.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited.

Address EDW'D. C. FISHER, Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—awtd.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Hertford County, I shall, as administrator of John L. Taylor, deceased, on Saturday the 25th inst., sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the premises the undivided interest of the said Taylor, being one third part thereof in a lot or parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, adjoining the premises of Daniel W. Courts, Esq., and known as the Taylor lot.

Bond and security required of the purchaser.

WM. T. BYNUM, *Admr.* By Pulaski Cowper.

August 2, 1855. 74—td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE *Most Attractive Stock of*

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED POU-DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHAJJIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO., Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!--McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* oncern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,

CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY,
Board of Trustees.

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUPSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 78—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pamill & Sons,)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine, and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CArolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 55—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT, Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1088—t81.

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY ON STATE, 11th August, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING, BY the Cord, the firewood necessary for the public offices the ensuing winter, will be received at this office until the 1st Sept. next. The wood to be good sound oak or hickory, and to be cut to suit the different fire places.

WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

76—3t.

☞ The Star will copy three times.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A WAGON AND HARNESS, and Office Furniture, consisting of chairs, counters, table, desk, bed and bedding, at present in use of Adam's Express, in this city. At the same time the office will be rented until the 25th day of December next.

Sale to take place the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the office.

LITCHFORD & COOKE. Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Aug. 14, 1855. 76—1t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

E. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 20th, 1855. 78—3t

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Whl. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w2w6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISSLIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO,

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REFERENCES:

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GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,

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